

**MASON'S**  
O.K. SAUCE,  
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WORCESTERSHIRE  
SAUCE,  
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TOMATO CATSUP.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

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Post Office in the United Kingdom.

**ACCESSORIES**  
FOR MOTOR CARS,  
MOTOR CYCLES, AND  
MOTOR BOATS.  
"GOODYEAR" and  
"DUNLOP" TYRES.  
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,  
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Tele. 47.

No. 18,571 號一十七百五千八萬一第

日九初月十年巳丁 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD, 1917. 五禮拜 號三十二月一十年六國民華中, PRIOR, \$3 PER MONTH.

## INTIMATIONS

**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.**  
**PORTLAND CEMENT.**  
In Casks 37½ lbs. net.  
In Bags 50 lbs. net.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,  
General Managers. [764]

**BRITISH PILSENER BEER.**

**ALLSOPP'S BURTON-ON-TRENT.**

SOLE AGENTS.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76.

## NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

**FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.**  
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1½" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co. [1165]

## A LING & CO.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.**

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.  
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219. [535]

## PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

### TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes	7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "	10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "
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**NIGHT CARS.**  
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 9.30 to 11.00 p.m.  
Every Half Hour.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter Hour.  
SUNDAYS

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
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11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "  
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " " " " "

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**NIGHT CARS on Week Days.**

SATURDAYS

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

**SPECIAL CARS** by arrangement at the

Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des

Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all

cars not already full running at the time

stated in the Company's time-tables, but not

for special cars, can be obtained on applica-

tion at the Company's Office. No Season

tickets will be issued until payment therefor

has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or

Comprode Order representing Bank

Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers. [468]

## KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

### TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917, until further Notice.

### DOWN TRAINS.

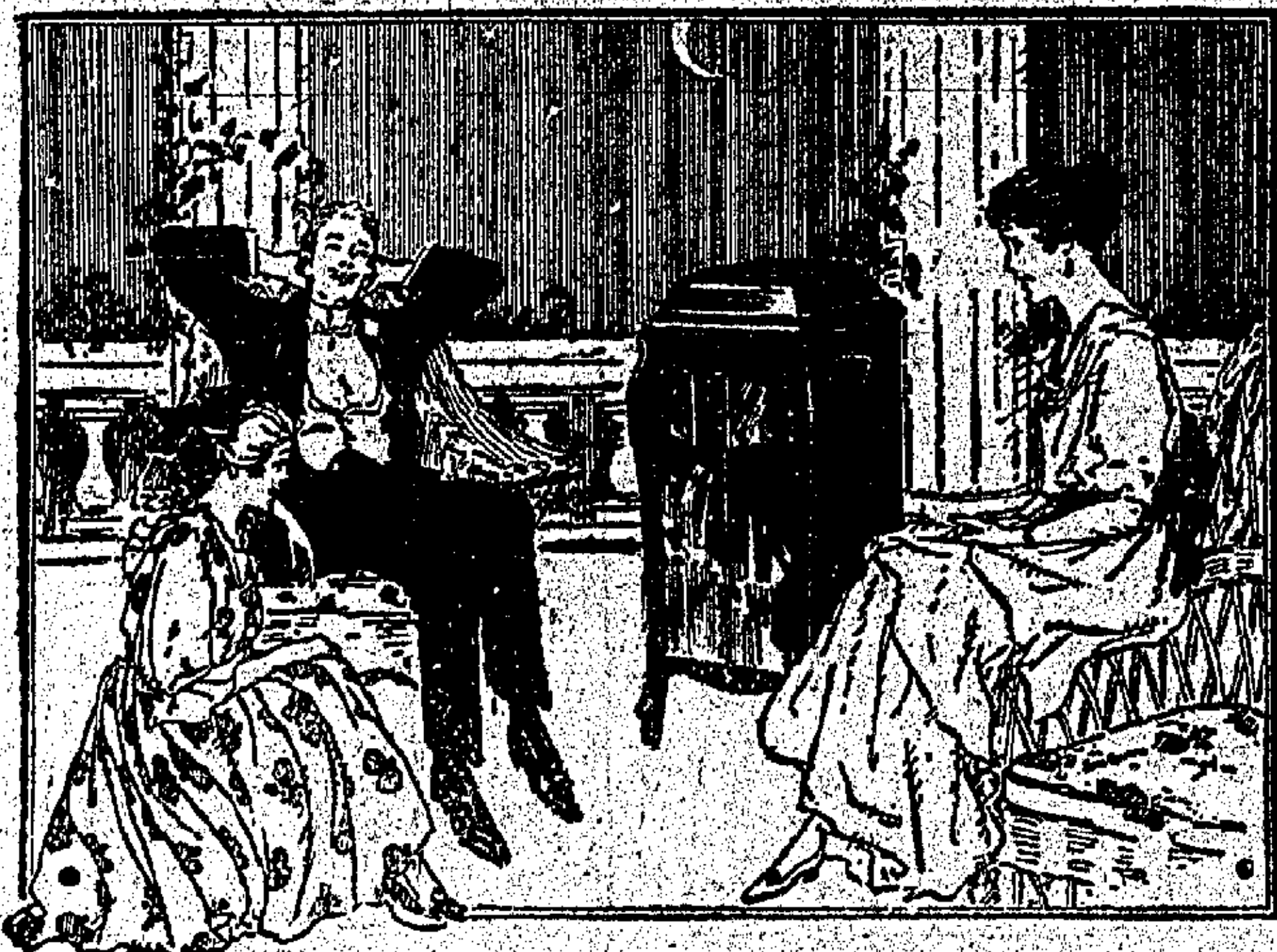
Stations	No. 4 Through Express a.m.	No. 5 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 8 Through Express p.m.	No. 9 Local p.m.	No. 10 Through Express p.m.	No. 11 Local p.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 13 Local p.m.	No. 14 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.
CANTON (Yai Sha Tsu) dep.	7.35		8.35		12.35		6.35					
SEK LUNG dep.	7.40		8.40		1.20		6.40					
Shum Chun dep.	7.45	8.05	8.45	8.55	1.25	7.10						
Shing Shui dep.	7.50	8.15	8.50	9.00								
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## INTIMATIONS

## VICTROLA

20% Discount allowed for cash with order.



A Living source of pleasure for everybody every day.

## MOUTRIE'S

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

[383]

DON'T buy "flannel" Shirts.

Ask for and insist on getting

## "Viyella"

It does not irritate, is durable and unshrinkable. Healthful, in that it absorbs and radiates away the moisture from the body; and looks well all the time.

STOCKED IN KHAKI, also WHITE and STRIPED.

## MACKINTOSH

&amp; CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

[182]

## HEATHER DAY



30th NOVEMBER 1917

[1792]

## IT STANDS TO REASON

that the best proof of the excellence of any medical preparation is its continued popularity. Beecham's Pills have been before the public for upwards of half a century, and it is acknowledged that they are, now, in greater demand than ever. Their enormous sales are still on the increase. No medicine could achieve such a remarkable success unless it had proved itself to be of very real worth and practical value.

## Beecham's Pills

have justified public confidence. In thousands of homes, to-day, experience has proved the beneficial results obtained from the use of these pills in cases of biliousness, sluggish liver, impaired digestion and a disordered condition of the bowels. It is a safe and prudent thing should you feel "out-of-sorts" to rely upon the cumulative experience of this excellent preparation. You will specify and find that Beecham's Pills

WILL DO YOU GOOD.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (25 pills) 1/11 (50 pills) &amp; 2/0 (100 pills).

## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## ASSISTANCE FOR SUFFERERS IN THE FLOOD DISASTER.

## COST OF THE MILITARY TRAINING CAMP

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, C.M.G.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS (General Officer Commanding Troops in China).

Hon. Mr. A. G. M. FLETCHER (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. J. H. KEMP (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. WOLFE (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. E. R. HALLIDAY (Secretary for Chinese Affairs).

Hon. Mr. M. C. MESSER (Captain Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. LAU CHU PIK.

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hon. Mr. C. E. ASTON.

Hon. Mr. R. G. SHEWAN.

Hon. Mr. HO FOOK.

Mr. J. A. E. BULLOCK (Clerk of Council).

## FINANCIAL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 72 to 83; and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER, seconded, and this was agreed to.

## FINANCE MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of H.E. the Officer Administering the Government, laid on the table report of the proceedings of the Finance Committee, No. 13, and moved that it be adopted.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and this was agreed to.

## RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS.

H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT said—Honourable Members of the Legislative Council, this Council has during the last four years on two occasions voted sums of money for the relief of the suffering caused by floods in the Kwangtung Province and on the West River. Fortunately, during the past two years there has been no necessity to do so, but I feel sure that the whole community in this Colony has been deeply impressed by the magnitude of the disaster which has overwhelmed a great portion of the Province of Chihli, including the entire City of Tientsin. The extent of the calamity will be realised by the following figures. About 12,000 square miles of country have been flooded, and outside of Tientsin there has been damage to the extent of \$100,000,000 in the loss of crops. It is reported that, as the result of a fairly accurate survey, 80,000 groups of dwellings have been destroyed, while three million people are facing a bitterly cold winter in summer clothes and with a scanty supply of food. The Metropolitan Union Flood Relief Council have issued an appeal for help to meet the great want which exists. It is stated in the appeal that in order to enable the multitude affected by the disaster to exist through the winter a sum of at least \$5,000,000 is needed, and that at present a sum of only \$2,000,000 is available. Though the actual floods have in a great measure been overcome, the destruction of houses has left the population exposed to the cold winter winds. The sum which it is proposed to contribute may not effect much, but will at any rate show in a practical way the sympathy of this Colony with those who are suffering so acutely through an entirely unexpected visitation. I therefore move the following resolution:—

"That this Council desires to express its heartfelt sympathy with the Government of the Chinese Republic in the disastrous floods which have devastated an immense area of country in the Province of Chihli and hereby votes a sum of \$100,000 as a contribution towards the relief of the suffering caused by this calamity."

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Sir, on behalf of the unofficial members of this Council, I desire to second the resolution which you

have proposed. I am sure, Sir, that every member of this Council feels very great sympathy for the Northern Chinese, who are suffering so severely in this present calamity, and all the unofficial members concur very heartily with the Government in this vote which is proposed in partial relief of the sufferings.

The motion was carried unanimously.

## THE COST OF THE CAMP

Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK—Will the Government state what is the estimated cost to the Colony of the suggested Camp for Defence Corps training in the New Territories?

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—The reply to the hon. member is that the estimated cost is \$12,000.

## OPIMUM ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make further provision against the counterfeiting of labels, wrappers and marks used in connection with Government opium."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to make it an offence to be in possession of labels, wrappers or marks resembling those used by the Superintendent in connection with Government opium, or of any die, block, or type apparently intended for the production of any such label, wrapper, or mark.

## CONTRACTS (WAL RESTRICTIONS) ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to make provision with regard to the effect on certain contracts of certain requirements, regulations and restrictions rendered necessary by the present war."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to provide relief against actions for breach of contract where the fulfilment of the contract has been interfered with by executive requirements or restrictions rendered necessary by the war. The bill applies only to contracts to be performed within the Colony. It is founded on section 1 (2) of the Defence of the Realm (Amendment) No. 2, Act, 1915, 5 and 6 Geo. 5, c. 37.

## THE FERRIES ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to regulate ferries."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to take power to regulate the ferries of the Colony, other than the present service of the Star Ferry Company, Limited.

The main object is not revenue, but the interests of the travelling public.

It is intended at present to deal only with the ferries between Victoria and Yau-mat, Hong Kok Tai and Sham Shui Po.

The proposed regulations relating to these ferries will be published with this bill.

## FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY'S DEPOSIT ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to provide for the making of deposits by certain persons, firms and companies carrying on fire or marine insurance business."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

This bill proposes to require all Fire and Marine Insurance Companies which carry on business in this Colony to make a deposit with the Registrar of Companies to the amount or value of \$100,000.

The object is to check the growth of mushroom companies which have no sound financial basis.

As the subject is a technical one which affects the general public only indirectly it does not seem necessary to explain in detail the provisions of this measure. They can be seen in the bill itself and in the regulations in the schedule.

## PENSION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE, 1917.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill intituled, "An Ordinance to amend the Pension Ordinance, 1902."

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The "Objects and Reasons" state:—

The object of this bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power to require any judge or other public officer to retire after he attains the age of 55 years, or to require any judge or other public officer to retire at any time on the ground of inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office.

The bill is introduced in order to bring the law here into conformity with the law as it exists elsewhere.

The Council adjourned until Thursday next.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee followed, the COLONIAL SECRETARY presiding.

## LANGUAGE ALLOWANCE AND STATIONERY

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of fifteen thousand seven hundred dollars in aid of the votes:—

Miscellaneous Services, Language Study Allowances, \$ 700.00

Stationery 16,000.00

Total \$16,700.00

The CHAIRMAN—The \$700 is an allowance to Mr. Wood who is studying Japanese in Japan. The \$16,000 is largely due to paper ordered from India. It was ordered in 1916, but was not paid for in the current year.

The vote was agreed to.

## TRANSPORT AND TRAVELLING.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works Department, other Charges, Transport and Travelling Expenses.

The CHAIRMAN—This is largely due to the extension of roads in the Colony and to the increased travelling by overseers and engineers.

The vote was agreed to.

## PUMPING WATER.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of thirty thousand dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Hongkong, Water Works (20), Maintenance of City and Hill District.

The CHAIRMAN—This is due to the additional pumping required this year through the instance of the rainfall being somewhat unequal, and to the largely increased cost of coal.

The vote was agreed to.

## MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of eight hundred dollars in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Kowloon, Miscellaneous (41), Miscellaneous Works.

The CHAIRMAN—The original vote was a small one of \$3,500 and there have been numerous small works which necessitate this increase.

The vote was agreed to.

## PURCHASE OF LAW BOOKS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the Attorney-General's Office, Other Charges, Books.

The CHAIRMAN—There is an opportunity to get quite cheaply a set of Halsbury's "Laws of England," and the Government proposes to avail itself of that opportunity.

The vote was agreed to.

## HARBOUR BUOYS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars in aid of the vote Harbour Master's Department, 1—Harbour Office, Other Charges, Raising and Renewing Moorings of Ocean Steamships.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in connection with taking over the buoys last year. The bill was not rendered until this year.

The vote was agreed to.

## RELIEF FOR THE FLOOD VICTIMS.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred thousand dollars on account of Miscellaneous Services, Tientsin Flood Relief Fund.

The vote was agreed to.

## PURCHASE OF "TANDERAGEE."

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty-eight thousand dollars on account of Miscellaneous Services, Purchase of "Tanderagee," No. 133, The Peak.

The CHAIRMAN—Hon. members are aware of the policy of the Government of buying property on the Peak. This house was on the market and was bought for \$47,550. The extra is required for incidental expenses in connection with the transfer.

The vote was agreed to.

## PAGUAIL WIRELESS STATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of three thousand three hundred and sixty dollars and seventy-three cents in aid of the vote Public Works, Extraordinary, Hongkong, Buildings, Improvements to Cape D'Aguiar Wireless Telegraph Station.

The CHAIRMAN—This is in respect to a number of improvements in the drainage of the station and in rendering the house mosquito proof.

The vote was agreed to.

## WIRELESS MESSAGES.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of two thousand five hundred dollars in aid of the vote Royal Observatory, Special Expenditure, Installation for receiving Time Signals by Wireless Telegraphy.

The CHAIRMAN—The original vote was \$3,000, but the price of materials has gone up and the height of the mast has been increased.

The vote was agreed to.

## THE RECENT OUTBREAK OF ANTHRAX.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand eight hundred and ninety dollars in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, Compensation for condemnation of carcasses in Slaughter House.

The CHAIRMAN—This is under the Public Health and Building Ordinance in connection with the recent outbreak of anthrax. There is a regular scale for compensation laid down under the Ordinance.

The vote was agreed to.

## FREE EDUCATION.

The Officer Administering the Government recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote Charitable Services, Charitable Allowance to Shin Lok-shang, son of Sin Yau-wai, late of the Education Department.

The CHAIRMAN—Sin Yau-wai was an old servant of the Government and the late sub-inspector of Vernacular schools. He died in poor circumstances, and it is proposed to provide for his son's education at the University for five years on the condition that he joins the Government service after completing his education. That condition will be stipulated in a bond. The \$100 is for the first term at the University this year.

The vote was agreed to.

## THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

## RECORD OF A YEAR'S WORK.

The big strides made by the Chinese Post Office in recent years is well recognised by foreigners in all parts of China, few of whom, however, are in a position to appreciate the difficulties that constantly threaten to hinder further development. In his report on the working of the Chinese Post Office during the past year, Mons. H. Picard-Destelan, Co-Director-General, shows that in spite of unrest, political agitation, brigandage, currency questions, etc., a substantial advance was made in all branches of the work. The number of new offices established is comparatively few, only 29. Practically all towns of any importance already have offices established, and extension now aims at providing postal facilities for less important towns and remote villages. For such places the system of rural box offices is at first utilized as being most economical. Then, when postal work improves sufficiently, an agency is established. Agencies, in turn, are only converted into offices as business of other considerations warrant it. Agencies have increased by 293, most of these being converted rural box offices. In spite of this, the number of rural box offices stands at 1,976, as against 1,839 for last year. Postal establishments total 3,797, including 2,334 local box offices and the above mentioned rural box offices.

## ARTICLES DOUBLED IN FIVE YEARS.

Turning to actual operations, the total number of articles of all categories posted is 250 millions. This number has doubled during the past five years, and even better progress is hoped for in the next few years. The total of 250 millions shows an increase of 24 millions or 11 per cent, on last year's figures. Of the increase, letters claim 7 millions, postcards 6 millions, and newspapers 8 millions. The popularity of the express service shows no sign of waning, although from February 1st the ordinary rate of postage was made payable in addition to the former express fee of 10 cents. The increase in articles expressed is 11 per cent. The insured letter service, still in its infancy, grows in favour steadily, if slowly. The increase of 25 per cent. in articles posted for local delivery and of 10 per cent. in articles collected from letter-boxes, etc., shows that in the large cities local conditions are carefully studied and the requirements of the public are provided for.

## THE PARCEL TARIFF WAS REVISED FROM FEBRUARY 1ST, WHEN THE OLD SYSTEM OF UNIFORM RATES IRRESPECTIVE OF DISTANCE WAS DISCARDED. PARCELS FOR DOMESTIC TRANSMISSION ARE NOW SUBJECT TO SINGLE, DOUBLE, AND TRIPLE RATES, ACCORDING TO DESTINATION AND THE ROUTE FOLLOWED. PARCEL BUSINESS HAS BEEN AT A PARTICULAR DISADVANTAGE FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE YEAR; IN FACE OF THE INCREASED TARIFF FOR LONG DISTANCES PROGRESS HAS NOT BEEN ARRESTED. MONEY ORDERS, ISSUED ALMOST TO THE TUNE OF \$28 MILLIONS, AN ADVANCE OF 18 PER CENT.

## A HAZARDOUS LIFE.

Couriers had a bad time during the year, and the report pays a tribute to the manner in which they braved danger in the execution of their duty. Hundreds of them faced their journeys, knowing well it was at the risk of their lives. Twenty-five were murdered, two were drowned, and many were wounded, of men having his ears cut off as a warning to others not to carry official despatches. During the years much attention was paid to courier connections and many improvements were effected, especially by way of accelerating services. In all, 11,000 li of new lines were opened.

## FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

In last year's report it was stated that for the first time the revenue of the service exceeded its expenditure. This year a further substantial advance is recorded. The accounts show a surplus of \$625,000, although \$300,000 has been spent on new buildings and property. Unless violent changes occur the service, although it claims to have the cheapest tariff in the world, may now be considered self-supporting. This fact, important in itself, acquires special significance when it is remembered that the Administrations of many countries much better developed postally than China cannot make the same claim.

## WITH SURPLUS FUNDS INSTEAD OF A DEFICIT, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO PROCEED TO MANY IMPROVEMENTS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN TOO LONG DELAYED. FIRST AMONGST THESE COMES THE BUILDING OF ADEQUATE OFFICE PREMISES. A BEGINNING HAS ALREADY BEEN MADE TO REMEDY THIS. A FINE BUILDING HAS BEEN ERIGED AT HANKOW, WITH MODERN FITTINGS AND FIXTURES, COSTING IN ALL SOME \$280,000, AND IT IS PROPOSED GRADUALLY TO PROVIDE ALL OTHER IMPORTANT CENTRES WITH CORRESPONDING UP-TO-DATE OFFICES. STEPS WILL LIKEWISE BE TAKEN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF LESS IMPORTANT CENTRES IN THIS RESPECT AS OPPORTUNITIES ARISE. FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS SUCH AS THE PROVISION OF LAUNCHES, MOTOR VEHICLES, AND NEW STAFF RESIDENCES, WHERE NECESSARY, ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION.

## AIRMAN'S \$500 A WEEK.

Big fortunes have been made by the air-men, who test new aeroplanes. There have been instances where a single visit for has drawn a cheque for \$500 for a week's work.

It is seldom that these highly-trained men get less than \$100 a week, for they usually receive \$25 for every trial trip they make. They are retained and paid by private firms on Government contracts and from the nature of the risks they run their reward is not extravagant.

Every time they go up in a new machine—even though it has passed the severe factory tests—the expert fliers take their lives in their hands, and more than one has come to grief, owing to some structural defect in the machine that could not be detected until the strain of flying brought it to light.







## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**  
OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LTD.,  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

**CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer**

"ATREUS"  
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 22nd November.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.  
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 28th November will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 12th December, or they will not be recognised.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1917. [1307]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1903.

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a SEVENTH AND FINAL RETURN OF CAPITAL AND DIVIDEND at the Rate of FORTY CENTS (Hongkong Currency) per share will be paid on and after SATURDAY, the 22nd day of DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon, to registered holders of A and B Shares upon Application to—  
In the case of Shares on the London Register:—  
**Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,**  
Thornes Chambers,  
Ingram Court,  
107, Fenchurch Street, LONDON E.C. 3.  
In the case of Shares on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register:—  
**Messrs. LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,**  
Chartered Bank Building,  
3 Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.  
Share Certificates must be produced for endorsement.  
**A. B. LOWE,**  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1267]

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES' CONSOLIDATION ACT, 1903.

IN THE MATTER OF NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that a FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the Office of the Liquidator, Chartered Bank Building, 3, Queen's Road, Central, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 22nd DECEMBER, 1917, at Noon precisely, for the purpose of having the Account of the Liquidator, showing the manner in which the Windings-up, has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, laid before each Meeting, and of hearing any explanations that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, viz:—  
(That the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof be retained by the Liquidator, he undertaking to destroy the same at the expiration of five years from the Dissolution of the Company.)  
**A. B. LOWE, F.C.A.,**  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258]

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Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258]

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**A. B. LOWE, F.C.A.,**  
Liquidator.  
Hongkong, 8th November, 1917. [1258]

## HONGKONG LEAGUE. CLUB F. NAVY.

GRAND FOOTBALL MATCH.

CLUB GROUND, HAPPY VALLEY.

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY).

November 24th, 4 P.M.

Proceeds will be given

HEATHER DAY FUND.

[1298]

**NOTICE.**

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(FIRE AND MARINE).

HAVING been Appointed AGENTS to

the above Company, we are prepared to

ACCEPT RISKS and issue Policies at

Current Rates.

UNION TRADING Co.,

Agents.

Queen's Buildings,

Hongkong, 12th November, 1917. [1271]

**WANTED.**

AN EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT to

take charge of Export Department.

Apply, stating experience and salary

required, to—

P.O. Box 250,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1305]

**WANTED.**

A PORTUGUESE Competent Book-

keeper, with knowledge of Import

and Export business, seeks employment in

a Mercantile Firm. Holding first-class

references.

Please reply to—

"B."

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

[1293]

**FOR SALE.**

POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUES—

Scotts, 1917,

Yvert et Tallier's, 1917,

and

Stanley Gibbons, 1917 (First part).

**GRACE & CO.,**

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET,

Hongkong.

702

**HOUSES TO LET**

TO LEASE.

SUITABLE FIRM may obtain Office

Rooms in Mission Building, The Bund,

Canton.

Apply—

JACOB SPEICHER,

Secretary-Treasurer,

Mission Building,

## INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

**PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS** of

the letting by Public Auction Sale, to

be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of

November, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One

Lot of CROWN LAND at Nathan Road,

Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term

of 75 years, with the option of renewal at

CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor

of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further

term of 75 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

Boundary

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**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

Boundary

Assessments

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Approximate

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term of 75 years.

**PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.**

Boundary

Assessments

Area

Approximate

Value

£

100



# THE WAR.

## BREAKING THE HINDENBURG LINE EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

TANKS CLEAR PASSAGE FOR INFANTRY.

## FRENCH RENEW ATTACK.

ALL OBJECTIVES SECURED.

### FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### HINDENBURG LINE ATTACKED

TANKS OPEN A WAY FOR INFANTRY.

LONDON, November 21st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Between St. Quentin and the Scarpe the Tanks broke through successive belts of wire of a great depth and strength.

Our infantry followed and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line.

The Tanks and Infantry pressed on and captured the Hindenburg support line, more than a mile beyond.

Several thousand prisoners and a number of guns were captured.

#### SECOND DEFENCE SYSTEM

CAPTURED.

Following through the gaps made by the Tanks, the English, Scottish and Irish regiments swept over the outposts and stormed the first defensive system of the Hindenburg Line along the whole front. The Infantry and Tanks pressed on in accordance with the programme and captured the second system of defence over a mile beyond the known Hindenburg support-line. East County troops took Bonavis Wood and Lateau Wood after stiff fighting. English Rifle regiments and Light Infantry captured Lavacquerie, also the formidable defences on the spur known as Welsh Ridge. Other English County troops stormed the village of Ribecourt and fought their way through Couillet Wood.

#### SUCCESSION OF GLORIOUS CAPTURES.

The Highland Territorials crossed the Grand Ravine and entered Flesquieres, where fierce fighting occurred.

The West Riding Territorials captured Havincourt, also the trench systems northward of the village.

The Ulster battalions, covering the latter's left flank, moved northward up the west bank of the Canal du Nord.

Later in the morning, we continued to advance rapidly, and progressed at all points.

English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh troops secured the crossings of the Canal and Neuwood.

The West Riding troops from Havincourt made remarkable progress eastward of the Canal du Nord and stormed the villages Grandcourt and Anneux. Co-operating with the Ulsters westward of the Canal they carried the whole German line northward to the Bapaume-Cambrai road.

The West Lancashire Territorials broke in the positions eastward of Epohy.

The Irish Troops captured important sections of the Hindenburg Line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-lez-Croisilles.

The number of prisoners and guns and material cannot yet be estimated.

Fine, dull weather favoured the preparations, but it broke early yesterday with rain at night. It is now stormy.

#### LATEST CABLES.

#### DETAILS OF CAPTURED POSITIONS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Important progress was made to-day westward and south-westward of Cambrai.

Despite the continuous rain, reinforcements of the enemy were hurried up to oppose the advance.

The enemy was driven out from a further series of villages and other fortified positions, and many additional prisoners were taken.

The Tanks were again of great assistance.

We progressed on the right, in the direction of Crevecoeur-sur-Lescaut.

We captured north-eastward of Maroing a double line of trenches on the east bank of the Canal-de-Lescaut, where there was sharp fighting, and where counter-attacks were driven off.

The village of Noyelle-de-Lescaut, northward of Maroing, was captured early in the morning.

Here also there was heavy fighting, and counter-attacks were successfully repulsed.

#### SCOTTISH TROOPS IN THE VAN.

The Scottish troops, in the morning, moving north-eastward from Flesquieres, captured the defensive lines south-westward of Cantaing and the latter village, taking 500 prisoners. They continued to advance, and later established themselves upwards of five miles behind the former German front line.

The West Riding battalions, northward of Anneux, engaged the enemy southward and south-westward of Bourlon Wood.

The Ulsters, further west, crossed the Bapaume-Cambrai road and entered Mocuvers.

Strong counter-attacks on our new positions in the neighbourhood of Bullecourt were defeated.

The total guns captured has not yet been ascertained.

#### FIVE MILES BEHIND GERMAN LINES.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that 8,000 prisoners are now counted, including 180 officers.

At one point, we penetrated five miles behind the German lines.

Several more villages have been captured.

#### ENEMY WASTING AMMUNITION.

PARIS, November 22nd.

Le Temps states that the British offensive, which extends on a front of 60 kilometres, was launched at 6.30 this morning. The scene was extraordinary, owing to the dense fog, which magnified the fantastic weirdness of the Tanks and made them awe-inspiring to the enemy.

There were no enemy aeroplanes or balloons to be seen throughout the day, and consequently the enemy guns, ignorant of the whereabouts of the British batteries, fired into the air wildly, merely wasting their ammunition.

#### GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—The main English attacks, under the protection of armoured cars, strove to break through towards Cambrai.

They succeeded in capturing villages in the fighting zone, including Graincourt and Maroing, also portions of permanently established material.

Our reserves arrested the thrust in the rear positions.

The enemy did not advance beyond our foremost line between Fontaine-lez-Croisilles and Rieucourt.

The attack southward of Vendhuile collapsed.

#### ENGLISH AGAIN ATTACKED.

A wireless German official report states:—The English since noon have again attacked with strong forces south-westward of Cambrai. Fighting continues.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### LINE PENETRATED AT NUMEROUS POINTS.

LONDON, November 21st.

Router's Correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphs:—Rarely has there been a more dramatic stroke in the war than that dealt the Germans in the latest offensive.

The great "impregnable" Hindenburg Line has been penetrated at numerous points. It was primarily the Tanks that did it.

The Germans, apparently, had not suspected our intention to open so suddenly.

The new scene of activities is near the Somme, and the attack, seemingly, was a complete surprise.

#### THE REWARD OF SECRECY.

Care was taken to secure the greatest secrecy regarding the plans. Besides the ordinary preparation for an attack on a large scale, the fleet of Tanks had to be brought up close to the line. Everything, apparently, was done without the smallest intimation reaching the enemy's ears.

This was a truly remarkable achievement, reflecting the greatest credit upon everybody concerned. One advantage of the sudden change of scene, apart from the element of surprise, was that in the region east of Bapaume the battle ground is fit for the Tanks, the soil not being much cut up by shell-holes, for the enemy evacuated this area last Spring without fighting, and we had never previously seriously attacked in this section.

The ground is well covered with thick grass, making excellent going either for the Tank or the men. Moreover, the enemy did not have anything like the concentration of guns in this sector as he has around Ypres and Passchendaele. Many factors, therefore, were in our favour, if only the difficulty of maintaining secrecy could be overcome, so that the enemy could not mass guns and divisions against us. This secrecy, as stated, was secured.

#### NATURE OF THE ENEMY DEFENCE LINE.

On the other hand, we had against us here the extremely formidable defences of the Hindenburg Line, which was the great barrier on which the enemy fell back when he retired last Spring.

The enemy has increased its strength continuously since, having made it indeed into a triple cord of three separate trench systems. The Germans believed they could hold up the armies of the world here.

Along a large part of the central portion is a great tunnel, with openings at frequent intervals which makes it unnecessary for troops to move above ground and keeps the garrison safe from the heaviest gunfire. I believe much of this tunnel is now ours. Each of the three lines was protected with belts of especially stout wire, in intricate patterns, all co-ordinated with machine-guns, posts and strong redoubts, so that, apparently, infantry could not approach at any point without being swept by machine-gun fire.

On a considerable sector the Tanks took care of that wire to-day, and the infantry went through almost unscathed. Perhaps, the most interesting part of the attack occurred between the vicinity of Havincourt, which was defended by the main Hindenburg Line, and that of Gonnelain. The latter village was behind our position. This is, roughly, the area between the big canals Du Nord and De Lescant.

#### TANKS TRAMPLE DOWN TIERS OF WIRE.

Rain, which had held off for a few days, came down lightly on the morning of the attack, which was launched without preliminary bombardment. The guns only started when the Tanks advanced. Prisoners admit they were utterly surprised. As a matter of fact, we caught the relief of enemy troops which was going on in course of the ordinary routine.

With good ground beneath them, the Tanks walked up to the tiers of wire, trampling down the latter and taking the trenches with machine-guns, until the resistance ceased and the enemy fled to his dug-outs.

#### OUR LOSSES UNPRECEDENTEDLY LIGHT.

The main Hindenburg trenches had been made especially wide for the express purpose of frustrating the Tanks, but they are still not wide enough. The Tanks rolled through or over every obstacle, and the losses in the infantry behind were almost unprecedentedly light.

#### AT LEAST 8,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

In a later despatch Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—It is believed that at present at least 8,000 prisoners were captured.

It has been raining hard for twenty-four hours. Nevertheless, the troops and Tanks are still pushing on. They are apparently are around Maroing and penetrating in the direction of Noyelle.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### EIGHT THOUSAND PRISONERS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Eight thousand prisoners have been counted, including 180 officers.

#### AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Our aeroplanes attempted to work all day on Tuesday in conjunction with the operations between St. Quentin and the Scarpe.

Low clouds, mist, a strong westerly wind, drizzle and occasional rain throughout the day necessitated the pilots flying fifty feet from the ground. Even then, at times they were quickly lost in the mist. Continual attempts to maintain contact with the advancing troops was rendered almost impossible by the weather.

The enemy's batteries, lorries, aerodromes, transport, and railways were bombed, and batteries and small groups of infantry were machine-gunned.

Valuable information was gained. Only five hostile machines were seen in the battlefield. Eleven of ours were lost owing to the mist and the exceptionally low height at which they were compelled to fly.

#### A GREAT SUCCESS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's latest attack has undoubtedly been a very great success. (Cheers.)

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### THE ENEMY SURPRISED.

In the fight yesterday morning, the Third Army, under General Sir Julian Byng, delivered a number of attacks between St. Quentin and the Scarpe river. The attacks were carried out without previous artillery fire, completely surprising the enemy.

Our troops broke in the enemy's positions to a depth of between four and five miles on a wide front.

Several thousand prisoners and a number of guns were captured.

The operations are being continued. A large number of Tanks moved forward in advance of the Infantry and broke through successive belts of German wire of great depth and strength.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### FRENCH FRONT.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 22nd.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong French advances commenced this afternoon from Craonne to the Berry-au-bac front.

#### GERMAN SALIENT ATTACKED.

PARIS, November 22nd.

A communiqué states:—West of Lamette we attacked the German salient south of Juvincourt on a kilometre front to an average depth of 400 metres.

We attained all our objectives, carrying strong defences.

We captured 175 prisoners, and between Lamette and the Aisne a further 40 were captured.

The artillery duel is lively in the whole of this region.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### VIOLENT ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, November 21st.

A communiqué reports that the artillery duel is somewhat violent in Belgium, north of Chemin-de-Dames, and on the right of the Meuse.

#### SEVERAL SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

PARIS, November 21st.

A communiqué states:—We carried out several successful raids at night-time north and south of St. Quentin. We brought back prisoners.

There is a violent artillery struggle in the region of Chaume Wood.

#### Egypt.

#### LATEST CABLES.

### THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

#### ADDITIONAL SUCCESSES.

LONDON, November 21st.

A Palestine official report contains:—The situation northward of Jaffa is unchanged.

The Territorial Infantry carried Kuryet-el-Enab, six miles westward of Jerusalem, on Monday at the point of the bayonet.

The Scottish troops occupied Beitlikia, five miles north-westward of Jerusalem. The mounted troops yesterday were in contact with the enemy four miles westward of Birsh, on the Jerusalem-Shechem road.

#### JAFFA INTACT.

LONDON, November 21st.

Reuter's Correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters telegraphed on the 18th inst.:—Welcome heavy rains are falling.

The military situation is unchanged, except that the mounted patrols advanced towards the north-east into the Judean Hills.

The town of Jaffa is intact, and a considerable part of the population is remaining, although a portion of the better-class Turks left before our arrival.

#### Naval Activities.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HELIGOLAND BATTLE.

LONDON, November 21st.

The Admiralty announces the following details of Saturday's action in the Heligoland Bight:—

Towards eight o'clock we sighted four light-cruisers, on a northerly course, accompanied by destroyers and mine-sweepers or patrol-vessels. The latter escaped north-eastward, but one was sunk by our destroyers' gunfire. There were a number of survivors, including the Lieutenant, whom we rescued.

The light cruisers and destroyers turned towards Heligoland, and we pursued them through the minefields. A running engagement ensued, under a heavy smoke-screen, until we sighted four battleships or battle-cruisers.

Our advanced forces broke off the engagement and turned back to meet the supports outside the minefields. Owing to these we were compelled to keep to the line taken by the enemy. Consequently the area was too restricted for the supporting ships to manoeuvre in.

The enemy did not follow us outside the minefields.

We scored a number of hits at a light cruiser which was seen to be on fire.

A heavy explosion occurred on another, and a third was dropping behind damaged. Their destruction was prevented by the presence of the enemy's large vessels and their proximity to Heligoland.

Our damage was slight, and there were some casualties among officers and men in exposed positions.

#### GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states:—Besides many small British cruisers and destroyers in the Bight on Saturday, six ships of the line, or battle-cruisers, participated. The British Admiralty report refers only to light forces.

The British advance was quickly opposed with adequate forces, causing them to retire. A number of hits on enemy ships and destroyers were obtained, and German aeroplanes bombarded the large warships.

### BRITISH PATROL-VESSEL TORPEDOED.

LONDON, November 21st.

The Admiralty announce that a submarine torpedoed a patrol-vessel in the Mediterranean on Sunday.

Four officers and five men were killed.

#### Italian Front.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### ITALIANS REPULSE THREE VIOLENT ATTACKS.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless Italian official report states:—There was intense artillery firing on the whole front yesterday.

Italian and British monitors are co-operating on the coastal zone.

We repulsed three violent attacks at Mount Pertica.

The infantry actions were not renewed at Monte Tomba and Monte Monfenera.

#### GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless German official report states that the situation on the Italian front is unchanged.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

### AN ENCOURAGING FEATURE.

LONDON, November 21st.

The progress of the great battle in the Italian mountains is being watched most anxiously since the enemy announced the storming of Queret and Monte Cornella, as if the Austro-Germans capture Monte Tomba, on the northern slopes of which a terrific struggle is raging, a two miles descent will bring them to the plain and may cause the Italians to lose the whole of the Piave line, and also Venice.

The enemy has not renewed his attempt to cross the lower Piave, concentrating his efforts in the mountains between the Upper Brenta and Piave, where fighting has been incessant since the 17th inst. An encouraging feature is the rally of the Italians, not merely in resisting the stupendous attacks, but in repeatedly and effectively counter-attacking.

#### WHERE DANGER LIES.

PARIS, November 21st.

A semi-official statement avers that the whole danger lies in the enemy pouring down the upper courses of the Brenta and Piave and entering the plain. He is employing all his reserves in this effort.

### DESPERATE STRUGGLE AT PIAVE RIVER.

LONDON, November 21st.

An Italian semi-official report states:—There was furious fighting at Monte Monfenera all day on Monday. Two enemy divisions, of respectively twelve and sixteen battalions, including the Prussian Guards, were engaged. The struggle for the possession of the Piave crossings, where the river enters the plain, has continued for five days.

In the battle of the Tomba-Monfenera-Cornella triangle, after repeated repulses the enemy at dawn on the 18th inst. gained a footing in the Monfenera salient, but were dislodged.

The following night the enemy returned to the assault, supported by drums, and the salient constantly changed hands throughout the night and day. The Italians finally reconquered the position, but as they were exposed and without shelter from an infernal bombardment they retired, leaving an advanced group in occupation.

The desperate resistance continues.

An enemy column which attempted to break through to the left of Monfenera on Monday morning was annihilated at the point of the bayonet.

#### Canada.

#### LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS. BELLIGERENTS TO BE OFFERED AN ARMISTICE.

LONDON, November 21st.

A wireless Russian official statement contains:—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has ordered the Council of the People's Commissaries to assume power and to offer all the belligerents an immediate armistice for the purpose of opening negotiations for a democratic peace.

These offers are to be made when the Council's power has been firmly established in all the important districts throughout the country. A draft message to this effect has already been communicated to the Allied Plenipotentiaries in Russia. Meanwhile, the Council has ordered the Commander-in-Chief forthwith to offer the enemy commanders an armistice for the purpose of peace negotiations, and to keep the Council informed telegraphically of the progress of the negotiations, and to sign a preliminary act only after the Council approves.

The above communiqué is signed by Lenin, as President of the Council, General Trotsky, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and three others.

### ILLEGAL DEMAND UPON STATE BANK.

PETROGRAD, November 21st.

The Maximalists' Commissioner, with the Commander of the Garrison, accompanied by troops and a band playing, marched to the State Bank and demanded ten million roubles.

The Bank officials conferred with the Delegates of the Town Council and the Peasants' Union, and it was unanimously decided to refuse the demand. Eventually, the Commander of the Garrison withdrew the troops and visited the Council of Maximalist Commissioners, who decided that the demand was not in accordance with the law, upon which the Commander apologised to the Bank officials.

### GENERAL BRUSILOFF INJURED.

General Brusiloff was knocked down by a motor-lorry at Moscow, and had his leg broken.

### FIGHTING NEAR INBOURG.

Fighting between the Red and White Guards near Inbourg has begun. The railway is torn up.

#### EARLIER CABLES.

PETROGRAD, November 20th.

The troops advancing against the Maximalists remain at Luga, where apparently many were won over to the Maximalists.

There is no further news of Kaledin's force in the South. Prince Yusupov, who killed the notorious Rasputin, has been arrested in Petrograd for corresponding with Kaledin.

The majority of the Ministerial staffs are still not working, refusing to recognise the Maximalist Administration. The latter has warned them that they will be the first to suffer in the coming famine.

A private soldier has been appointed Commander-in-Chief at Moscow.



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## BRINGS SWEET SLUMBER TO NERVE-WRECKED PEOPLE.

That old devil, Insomnia, is the  
greatest looking agent on earth. The  
results of his never-ending labour is so  
great that it required thousands of  
sanatoriums and hundreds of insane  
asylums to take care of his bookings.  
The overwork he sends to prisons, work  
houses, and graveyards.

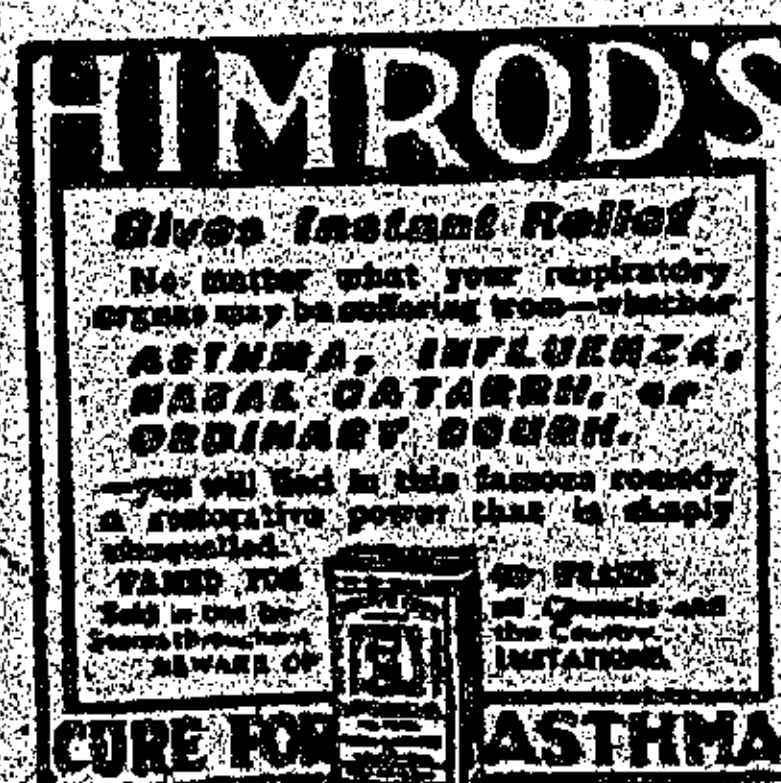
Insomnia is a grave disease; it means  
that the great nerve system and the real  
life of the body is impaired, and the  
diseases should be healed promptly by  
proper treatment.

Your nervous energy is like a bank  
account. If you use it up faster than  
you add to it you overdraw your account.  
Therefore if you suffer from nerves, have  
sleepless nights, brainfag, or lack of  
ambition caused by overwork, worry,  
over-indulgence in alcohol, tobacco, or  
from excess of any kind, go to your  
chemist and get a bottle of Sargol  
Tablets and take two after each meal and  
two just before retiring at night. Good-  
bye to dependency, "hump," and  
"blues."

You will eat well, sleep well, and feel  
splendid all the time. Sargol will enable  
you to draw every atom of strength,  
blood, and nourishment from the food  
you eat. It excels all Nerve Foods,  
tonics, wines, etc., as the results it gives  
are permanent and lasting.

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more, get back your old-time strength  
and energy by taking a little Sargol.

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## THE WAR.

(Continued from page 5.)

### General.

#### LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

#### FRENCH SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
The official returns are: Arrivals,  
948; sailings, 901.  
No vessel was sunk, and one was un-  
successfully attacked.

#### ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
An Italian official statement an-  
nounces: Arrivals, 322; sailings, 300.  
One steamer over 1,500 tons was sunk,  
and another, damaged, was towed into  
port.

#### BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, November 21st.  
The Admiralty announces the arrivals  
for the week 2,531, and the sailings 2,493.  
Ten vessels over and seven under 1,000  
tons were sunk. Two vessels were un-  
successfully attacked.

### ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

PRIME MINISTER'S TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.

LONDON, November 21st.  
The following is a continuation of  
yesterday's cable:  
Mr. Lloyd George paid a tribute to  
the American Navy's invaluable services,  
America's vital assistance in financing the  
war, and her effective help in many other  
ways. He was confident that the great  
democracies now marching shoulder to  
shoulder would utterly overthrow the  
menace still threatening the liberty of  
the world.  
Admiral Sir Benson, U.S. Chief of  
Naval Operations, in acknowledging the  
warmth of the Mission's reception, em-  
phasized America's profound determina-  
tion to do her utmost to enable all men  
to enjoy the right to life, liberty and  
happiness. The Mission was anxious to  
learn as many lessons as possible from  
the Allies' experiences, and was grateful  
for the manner in which these were  
thrown open to them. The United States  
was heart and soul in the war, and the  
country absolutely endorsed President  
Wilson's statement that none of the re-  
sources in men, ships, or money would be  
spared in order to win the war.  
Admiral Benson detailed the immense  
work the United States had accomplished  
and was accomplishing not only in the  
training of armies, building fleets, and  
in the manufacture of munitions, but  
also in food economy and the successful  
development of aircraft.

The Conference then discussed the  
agenda.

### AMERICA AND THE WAR.

#### DESTROYER SUNK IN COLLISION.

WASHINGTON, November 21st.  
The Navy Department announces that  
the American destroyer *Chauncey* was  
sunk in a collision in the war zone yester-  
day morning.

Probably 31 lives were lost.

### KING GEORGE RECEIVES A LETTER FROM KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, November 21st.  
The Siamese Minister had an audience  
of His Majesty the King, to whom he  
handed an autograph letter from the  
King of Siam.

### SMUGGLING GOODS INTO GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, November 21st.  
The *Nieuwe Rotterdammer Courant*  
states that custom officers at Lobitz,  
on examining an empty large Rotterdam  
train destined to Germany, found a trap-  
door leading to a tank, in which 4,000  
gallons of oil, boxes of soap, gin and  
milk were found.

The shipper has been arrested.

### CORRESPONDENT REFUSED ADMISSION TO FINLAND.

STOCKHOLM, November 21st.  
A Special Correspondent at Haps-  
sanda, who entered Finland, was arrested  
and sent back to Sweden.

### GERMAN DIPLOMATIC STAFFS UNDER SUSPICION.

NEW YORK, November 21st.  
A Norwegian steamer is at present at  
Atlantic port, with 80 Anglo-German  
diplomats, consular, staffs and their  
families, from South America and Asia,  
proceeding home under the safe-conduct  
of the Allies.  
It is reported the passengers include an  
Ambassador and a Minister Plenipoten-  
tiary.  
The sailing of the vessel is delayed on  
account of the examination of the luggage not  
being completed.

### ELECTORAL REFORM BILL.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS  
DISFRANCHISED.  
LONDON, November 21st.  
In the House of Commons, an amend-  
ment to the Electoral Reform Bill disen-  
franchising conscientious objectors was  
adopted by 209 votes, to 171.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, November 22nd.  
Silver is quoted 34d. per ounce, and  
the market is quiet.

## THE WAYS OF REVOLUTION.

Nothing is new under the sun, and the  
oldest master of the science concluded his  
"Politics" with a dissertation on revo-  
lutions. But the waters of Lethe and the  
fountains of ignorance can turn the  
veriest truism into paradox; and the  
capacity of being surprised at the course  
of human affairs is not likely to disap-  
pear in a world of physical science which  
regards historical fact as irrelevant to  
present experience, and expects to probe  
the secrets of men's souls by means of the  
lens and of Roentgen rays. The historian,  
on the other hand, finds it difficult to  
determine which throws the greater light  
on the other, the past or the present, or  
the present on the past; and he is content  
to leave the dispute with the conviction  
that neither can be understood without  
the other. Revolutions before his eyes  
help him to realize the forces and pas-  
sions which produced revolutions in the  
past, and charts of earlier disturbances  
provide him with some indications of the  
probable course of present emotions.

The value of the comparison is thus  
two-fold, academic and practical; but the  
academic value is the less problematic.  
The careful study of a revolution in pro-  
gress will give the observer a much more  
certain light on the past than a know-  
ledge of the past will throw on the pre-  
sent; and the reason is that, however  
astiduously we may cultivate and train  
the faculty of projecting our minds into  
other surroundings, we can never feel the  
past with the same vivid reality that we  
feel the present. George Washington  
once remarked with an approach to im-  
pudence that people can never see what  
they do not feel, and the same idea under-  
lies the saying that the best "political  
teacher" is the tax collector. But the gibe  
is true of all in different degrees accord-  
ing to the extent of their intelligence and  
imagination. Historians writing in a  
stable and pacific world are scornful of  
drum and trumpet histories, and in-  
tolerant of all exuberance of the means  
by which less fortunate generations have  
made their peace with the world. We read  
Taine on the French Revolution with less  
patience now than we have the problems  
of the Russian Revolution before our eyes,  
and are less enthusiastic about the sacred  
rights of the subject than we were when  
the State appeared an unsubstantial  
bogey. We should be less horrified at a  
Committee of Public Safety, the guil-  
otine, or a military dictatorship in Rus-  
sia to-day than we were wont to be at  
similar phenomena when we encountered  
them in our histories of the French Revo-  
lution; and our toleration would not be  
entirely due to the fact that the Rus-  
sians are our Allies while the French  
Revolutionists were our foes.

No doubt that change of circumstance  
facilitates our sympathy with any  
methods that may restore efficiency to the  
Russian Government, discipline to its  
armies, and strength to the common  
cause; and similar methods employed at  
Berlin or Vienna. But it is our natural  
want of sympathy with our enemies that  
makes it so difficult for us to interpret  
and forecast the course of German  
politics; indeed, no history of Germany  
written by a patriotic Englishman dur-  
ing this war is likely to be of more value  
or more read by posterity than the  
histories of France, the Revolutionary and  
Napoleonic era. For similar reasons a  
Catholic cannot write a decent history of  
Protestantism, nor an Evangelical of the  
Oxford Movement; and there is a bias  
of the age, as well as a bias of Church  
and of Party. The fact that it is his  
duty to resist this bias will always make  
the historian unpopular except with those  
to whose bias he panders.

It is the necessity of trying to understand  
the past, and the movements he is  
describing to cultivate sympathy; and  
sympathy with a variety of standards  
appears to the moralist as moral indiffer-  
ence and to the mathematician as scien-  
tific inexactitude. Most of us can only  
understand those historical phenomena  
with which we sympathize. That is why  
history is so much a matter of partisanship,  
and weak-kneed historians often contend  
that it can never be anything else. How-  
ever that may be, our present outlook  
enables us to sympathize with, and there-  
fore to understand, revolutions better  
than we did, and particularly the French  
Revolution of 1789. With our appre-  
hension fixed upon the proceedings of the  
Finnish Diet and the Ukraine Rada, we  
can understand the unpopular policy in  
which the Girondins were involved by  
their federalist pretensions, and the ex-  
tremes have made more intelligible the  
French fury against Marie Antoinette.

But appreciation of the Russian Revo-  
lution, by throwing light on the French  
one, is liable to the general and it is  
less academic to look to the French Revo-  
lution for light on the probable course  
of events in Russia. Not that there were  
no revolutions before 1789 or that there  
is nothing to be learnt from them; of  
value for the present. Aristotle, as we  
have said, has a good deal about revolu-  
tions and their diagnosis. He regards  
them as an endemic disease requiring  
almost clinical treatment; and revolution  
was never far from the doors of the  
Greek city State. But the stages of  
which he writes were revolutions after  
the manner of those which characterized  
medieval city States, and more recently  
States in the Balkans or South American  
Republics. They were mostly factional  
fights fought under conditions which have  
little in common with the circumstances  
and the ideas of the modern world; and  
the natural history of revolutions can  
hardly be said to have begun until the  
abolition of slavery and perdition brought  
politics within the reach of the mass of  
men. Hence we trace the germs of the  
modern revolutionary doctrine to the  
Jogues of the fourteenth century, France,  
to the preaching of John Ball at the time  
of the Peasants' Revolt, to the Twelve  
Articles of the German Peasants' War in  
1525, and to the Levellers of the Com-  
monwealth. It is they or their descen-  
dants who make the real revolutions, and  
the *maîtres et maîtres* which character-  
ized the *maîtres*, or *maîtres*, is essential to

the genuine revolutionist, only half a  
century separates the Russian Revolution  
from Alexander II's edict of emancipa-  
tion. It is his simplicity which makes  
the revolutionist so attractive and so in-  
practical, and when he loses it he be-  
comes a politician, a man about town,  
instead of a native son of the soil. Revo-  
lutions are not made, though they may  
be manipulated, by the sophisticated.  
The man of the world does not see visions  
and dream dreams; the mirage only ap-  
pears to those who are athirst, and no  
statesman thinks of abandoning "the  
meagre, stale, forbidding ways of custom,  
law, and statute" for short cuts to a  
new heaven and a new earth.  
Those ways only appeal to inex-  
perienced travellers, and revolutions  
occur for the most part among people not  
accustomed to govern themselves. There  
have been other revolutions, like our own  
in 1688-9, so respectable as hardly to  
deserve the name; the expulsion of James  
II. resembled the recent expulsion of  
Constantine, and it is a sound instinct  
which gives the name of "revolution" to  
the Russian crisis but denies it to the  
Greek.

The technical definition of a revolution  
is a constitutional change which has to  
be carried out by unconstitutional means.  
An ample description would be "evolu-  
tion telescoped," or "fusion while you  
wait." The revolutionist attempts to do  
what Nature never does and to accom-  
plish things by leaps; the work of ages  
is packed into one concentrated moment  
of delirious enthusiasm. It is a question  
of political chemistry against political  
dogma, and the dynamite of social  
bolshevism is invoked to remedy the tardiness  
of growth. The revolutionist wants to  
explode the earth on the chance of being  
blown to heaven, and no religious zealot  
is more bent on "other-worldliness." Faith that is not according to knowledge  
and action that ignores experience are  
the essence of revolutions; they begin with  
an idealism which sobers under the blows  
of practical realization. The revolu-  
tionist is conscious of his innocence; he  
finds a scapegoat in the old autocracy  
for all existing social sins; he heaps them  
on its head, and drives it out into the  
wilderness. For the blissful moment the  
people are without sin; what need of  
penal codes, or at least of capital punish-  
ment? A Russian convicted of forty  
crimes asked for liberty that he might  
use his great influence with the brand  
saved from the guillotine, but as a hero  
in the fight for the faith against law and  
order. For order was the old order, and  
law was the Tsar's ukase; forty crimes  
against law and order were so many  
blows to the police and so many titles to  
revolutionary virtue. It is, however,  
easier to drive our scapegoat into the  
wilderness than to exorcise inherited  
instincts; and the persistence of the  
after the abolition of its penalties con-  
strains the revolutionist in time to dis-  
tinguish between the virtuous properties  
of law and order and the vicious accidents  
of Tsardom. Orgies of robbery and vio-  
lence, generally followed by lynching on  
a comprehensive scale, convince the  
libertarian that strong government, so  
far from being the imposition of tyrant  
and the perquisite of Tories, is the first  
of communal needs and the only guar-  
antee of freedom. The disorder of revo-  
lution is a temporary consequence of  
the divorce which autocracy makes be-  
tween government and communal feeling.

There is nothing new in the Russian  
phenomena of anarchy, and every in-  
cident in it might be paralleled from the  
history of France in 1792-3. So, too,  
might that pacifism which has so distur-  
bed our calculations of the war. It is  
another aspect of the cloud of idealism  
which revolutions trail with them at their  
birth.

Meanwhile prophetic harps  
In every grove were ringing "War  
shall cease."  
Did ye not hear that conquest is  
abjured?

So sang Wordsworth, and Burke re-  
ferred in 1790 to the only warlike  
Gauls. The pacifism of France in that  
year helped us to a pacific settlement with  
Spain over the Nootka Sound affair,  
which ultimately gave to English-speaking  
peoples control of the eastern shores of  
the North Pacific. The pacifist boot is  
on an ally's and not on an enemy's foot  
to-day; but revolutionary Russia may  
outgrow that measure as fast as revolu-  
tionary France, and despite themselves  
the Germans will have to repeat the  
folly of Brunswick's proclamation and  
wage war on the Russian people to restore  
a Russian autocracy; but the easier and  
the greater their advance into Russia the  
more difficult will peace become between  
Prussian Junkers and Russian democracy,  
and the German invasion of Russia may  
have results not unlike the Prussian ad-  
vance to Volodya of the Russian Revo-  
lution. The idealism of the Russian Revo-  
lution is indeed compounded of the same  
mixture of egotism and altruism as was  
the French. Each people imagined itself  
to have lit upon a sovereign cure for  
human ills, and in their concentration on  
that specific they became indifferent to  
the views and interests of other peoples.  
One regarded political revolution and the  
other regarded social revolution, and the  
panacea just as the Jacobins would have  
driven all Europe into republicanism, free-  
dom, so the Leninists would constrain us  
all to adopt the communist faith. Peace  
for the cottage and war on the castle is  
the bottom of both their international  
missions, and Anarchists Cloots was the  
prototype of many a member of the Soviet  
of Petrograd. The rights of little nations  
includes the less and international  
Maximalists are little concerned with  
national minutiae. Revolution, they  
think, should begin like charity at home;  
after Russia, her Allies must be convert-  
ed; and then will be time to deal with  
the foe. The Germans naturally accept  
and in the forefront of the *Internationale*  
programme for Stockholm appeared a  
series of questions relating to national  
rights of self-government in Persia,  
Morocco, Tripoli, Egypt, Malta, and so

forth; it would be excellent if the restora-  
tion of Belgium and Poland could be  
postponed until such problems were  
settled, and their discussion might relieve  
the Prussians of all anxieties about the  
war, and incidentally settle the fate of  
international idealism. Revolutionists  
might be statesmen if Junkers were  
equally naïf; but the dove with all its  
innocence cannot afford to leave all the  
wisdom to the serpent.

Experience is, however, an excellent if  
an exacting teacher, and the simplicity  
of revolutionists is due to their past ex-  
clusion from public affairs. Events move  
more quickly with railways, newspapers  
and the telegraph, than they did a cen-  
tury and a quarter ago; and the Russians  
are learning the lessons of practical  
politics faster than did the French. Mil-  
itary discipline will probably be restored  
in less time than the two years and more  
it took in the French Revolution; and if  
the Russians have hampered their gen-  
erals by sending civil commissioners to  
control them and by making civic virtue  
an avenue to military rank, the French  
Convention did the same. When the first  
French Revolutionary offensive was planned  
against the Austrians in Belgium,  
two of the armies did nothing and the  
third considerably less; it threw away  
its arms in fact of the foe, ran for its  
base at Lille, and reversed itself by mur-  
dering its general; and the future sol-  
diers of Napoleon set precedents as dan-  
gerous as those of Brissot. Seven Mar-  
shals of the Empire owed their initial  
promotion to election by the rank and  
file. Davoust first signalled himself by  
heading a mutiny against his command-  
ing officer; and Napoleon owed his rise  
to his success against Toulon and then  
against the mob in Paris; and the Russian  
democracy while it would make  
short work of the Central Empires, would  
greatly disturb its Allies, and postpone  
to a very distant future the pacification  
of the world.

The parallelism between the French and  
Russian Revolutions goes far because they  
are two of the most elemental movements  
of mankind, and the repetitions of revo-  
lution arise from the fundamental unity  
of human nature. But the fact that  
water always consists of two parts of  
hydrogen to one of oxygen will not give  
the direction of any particular tide  
or the strength of any particular wave;  
and the forces which play upon human  
nature are so infinite in their variety that  
the result transcends the possibility of  
accurate calculation. But just as the  
absence of uniformity in the weather is  
no reflection upon the science of mete-  
orology, so the perennial paradoxes of  
human affairs cast no stigma upon the  
science of history, though it is so new a  
science that few are aware of its existence,  
and still fewer understand it. All new  
sciences, moreover, have to struggle with  
tardiness, and in its early days chemistry  
was alchemy to the general public, and  
astronomy was astrology. The science of  
history, like that of meteorology, has to  
show the meteorological popularity of  
Zadkiel and Old Moore, and to warn its  
students against the falseness of the  
analogies which underlie the notion that  
historical repetitions are as simple as  
recurring decimals. We can, however,  
point to certain phenomena; the compara-  
tive regularity of which constitutes a  
presumption, though it never amounts to  
more than a probability, and it must be  
remembered that success in the arts of  
statesmanship and war depends absolutely  
upon the capacity of those who practise  
them to measure these human probabili-  
ties. Revolutions are obviously less cal-  
culable than more normal developments,  
but even revolutions are subject to certain  
conditions which a physical scientist  
might call "laws."

Anarchy, for instance, is an inevitable  
accompaniment of that sudden subver-  
sion of government which we term revo-  
lutions; and there is nothing to sur-  
prise us in the disorder of Russia except  
it. But anarchy, while inevitable for a  
period, is always temporary; it is an  
intolerable evil that the least com-  
petent communities sooner or later find  
a remedy, and even Mexico, left to itself,  
is returning to law and order. Neither  
the Germans nor the war will be fatal  
to Russia's domestic salvation. Revo-  
lutions, indeed, have little to fear from  
external foes, and it is astonishing how  
seldom autocracy has been able to beat  
democracy at war. The contrary impres-  
sion seems to come from that hazy re-  
collection of the Peloponnesian War,  
which does duty for a knowledge of his-  
tory with so many educated people, but  
the historical scholarship limited to ancient  
Greece might remind us that the Persian  
Empire did not win the battles of  
Marathon and Salamis. In modern times  
democracy has almost invariably had the  
best of the fighting. France herself was  
never led to defeat by a Republican Gov-  
ernment; Waterloo and Sedan were lost  
by her Emperor. Swiss history is the  
long tale of democratic success in defence  
of the Swiss provinces, and the arms of  
Philip II. and thirteen American  
colonies the might of the British Empire.  
Democracy is more prone to suicide than  
liable to conquest.

Some Russians have represented the  
war as an intolerable burden for the Revo-  
lution to bear; but it may be doubted  
whether peace would end the roots of  
faction. The war imposes some restraint  
on domestic animosities; and way to-day  
is a trivial danger to Russia compared  
with its menace to the French Revolution  
in 1793. France had not an ally, and  
hardly a friend in Europe, more than  
half the world to-day is Russia's ally and  
friendly to the Revolution; she has no  
La Vendée on her hands, no *émigrés*, and  
no outraged Church. If the war were  
brought home to the Russians it was  
the French in 1793; there would be  
less fear of Russian disunion; and ex-  
ternal peace bought by surrender and  
compromise, and concluded before Russia  
has found domestic unity, would en-  
danger the Revolution far more than the  
German invasion. Our own civil war  
would have ended sooner had we not been  
left at liberty to fight them without ex-  
ternal constraint. The peril to Russia is  
not the war, but social disintegration,  
and it is a peril which no one else can  
avert; it is a peril which no one else  
cannot be false to herself. *Times Literary  
Supplement*.



## THE BOLO MYSTERY.

GERMAN PLOT TO INFLUENCE  
OPINION IN FRANCE.

The Bolo Pasha mystery is developing into one of the most sensational spy stories of the war.

It is now clear that the whole business was a cunningly organised German plot involving the expenditure of millions in order to influence public opinion in France. The principal persons concerned in this extraordinary drama are—

Abbas, the deposed Khedive of Egypt, Paul Bolo, who was given the rank of Pasha by the ex-Khedive.

Herr von Jagow, ex-Foreign Minister of Germany.

M. Monier, late President of the Paris Civil Tribunal.

Senator Charles Humbert, proprietor of the Paris Journal, who has promptly announced that he is repaying the money advanced by Bolo, and that he was unaware of its tainted source.

The sword of justice has cut short the serio-comic career of Bolo Pasha. In yesterday's despatch (says Mr. H. J. Greenwall, Daily Express Correspondent at Paris, Monday) I mentioned that a revolver had been found beneath his pillow, but I am assured that he is the last man to commit suicide. He is haunted with a nervous dread of assassination.

Although all particulars have not yet arrived from America I am able to give some details of the charge against Bolo. It was in February 1915 that he got in touch with the ex-Khedive through Sadik Pasha, who came to meet Bolo in Rome. The Frenchman proposed a scheme to found a Catholic Bank in Switzerland which, under the cloak of religious propaganda, could obtain control of some French papers. For this scheme Bolo demanded £2,000,000.

Sadik consulted his master, who was then in Vienna. The ex-Khedive refused to back the scheme, but later went to Geneva with a woman—Thérèse Hartmann—and met Bolo, who proposed a fresh scheme of buying up several French papers and establishing others. There were several meetings at which a secret code for carrying on correspondence was drafted.

The ex-Khedive was "Marie," Sadik was "Doctor," and Bolo was "Richt." Money was always referred to as "patrons." The ex-Khedive sent an emissary to Berlin to propose the scheme to Herr von Jagow. The Minister promised to advance £50,000 per month for ten months. This offer was made to Bolo at Zurich, where the ex-Khedive came with his mistress, Lausanne. Perhaps it is a mere coincidence that Herr Erberger was there at the same time, staying at another hotel under a false name.

At this meeting Bolo accepted the ex-Khedive's monthly offer, but said that the money was insufficient. There was a further delay before the ex-Khedive received money from his German masters. Before handing it over to Bolo the ex-Khedive and Sadik deducted £4,000 "commission."

In a leading article in his paper, the Journal, M. Humbert promises to repay the money which he received from Bolo and to annul his contract.

## BOLO'S SHADY CAREER.

Bolo's career has been that of a typical adventurer, who, with various set-backs, has experimented in most strata of social life in France. He was a brilliant student who had a future in one of the professions, but he preferred to engage in fraudulent business transactions. He cheated even his victims to whom he promised illegal commissions, changed his name, and eventually, owing to the war, found himself in the position of a wealthy man about town in Paris. He was apparently the son of a small notary and was educated at Marseilles, where he showed brilliant promise, but he rejected the idea of entering a legitimate profession, and became a shady company promoter. His first enterprise was in 1893, when he induced a restaurant proprietor to secure a couple of pleasure schooners to bring live lobsters from Corsica to Marseilles. The business was a failure and the restaurant keeper lost his money. Bolo's subsequent career is somewhat obscure. He is said to have been an assistant in a women's hairdressing establishment, and a clerk in a money exchange office.

Then he set up a bogus agency for sacramental wine, offering a special commission to priests. His system, however, was to take payment in advance and then not to deliver the wine, with the result that he spent a month in prison. Having served his sentence he went to Spain, and took the name of Elio Berner. He later travelled in Africa. In 1902, feeling convinced that his past was forgotten, he returned to Marseilles, where he took rooms in one of the most expensive hotels and attempted to float various schemes. His plans miscarried, and he had to leave his luggage behind him and go to Lyons. At Lyons he set up as a dealer in champagne, in partnership with a Baron Stahel, but though he indulged in the well-advertised campaign the business did not succeed. He persuaded his superior that Lyons was a place too small for his activities, and was given 100,000 francs to set up in Paris in the Rue Halévy. There, instead of launching the champagne business, he announced that he had married a rich heiress, and simply deserted the firm that had financed him. He had in fact married a widow with £2,000 a year at Bordeaux, and, thanks to her money, was able to live well as a man of means.

Until 1911 apparently he had no further connection with the wine trade, but when in the spring of that year there was trouble in the Champagne vineyards he went down to the district and preached to the wine growers that prosperity could easily be won by destroying the large owners, and forming a huge co-operative company. Such at any rate was the explanation he gave to the wine growers, but the *Mitins* points out that in directing the riots in Champagne, where several French firms were seriously injured, the German firms there were carefully spared. The new wine growers' federation failed. The Bolo's other enterprises said when the war broke out he was in an unfortunate financial position, owing among other debts, one of £50,000.

## THE ARREST.

It is eight months since Bolo was first suspected, but despite all possible investigations no distinct offence could be

(Continued on first of next column.)

## RUSSIA AS I SAW IT.

CHAOS AND ANARCHY.

Mr. Sidney W. Coxon, who has spent four months in Russia on a trade investigation in the interests of a group of British manufacturers, writes in the *Daily Mail* Gazette:

It was my misfortune to meet thousands of deserters from the South-Western front. Lenin's pernicious doctrine had been spread among them by his agents, who cruelly told them that the land was being divided up, and that if they remained where they were they would find on their return home they were too late and had been forestalled. However, in many instances, when they did arrive home, they were forced by the villagers to return to their duty at the front.

With such a lack of transport, the food and fuel questions have become more acute every day. Prices keep soaring, and for many products money is useless, as the stuff is unobtainable. Long queues of people are seen continually in the big towns waiting all through the night outside provision shops, boot shops, etc. To my mind, this is one of the most alarming features, in view of the approaching winter.

Petrograd is the worst of any of the large towns in this respect, but those living on its outskirts or in "dachas" are more to be pitied than the citizens themselves. An English friend of mine, married to a Russian lady and with two children, living six miles from Petrograd, was in despair, as all the food coming into that town was commandeered by the Government. Milk, butter, and meat were unobtainable as a general rule, and one night their dinner consisted of jungs.

As some instances of prices ruling when I left Russia, I may mention that a suit of clothes cost round about £20, a pair of boots £5 to £7, and so on. Cabmen turn up their noses at anything under five roubles for a fare which before the war was fifty kopecks. Wood for fuel, which was seven roubles per "sazhen" (7ft. by 7ft.), is now seventy roubles, and is expected to reach a hundred roubles in the winter.

One may wonder how the people exist; but, of course, their wages have been doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled, though they keep on demanding still higher increases. The result is that factory after factory is closing down.

brought home to him. Captain Bouchardon, who is responsible for the conduct of the case, as the representative of the military judicial authorities, made every effort to obtain the incriminating evidence required from Switzerland, America, and other countries, but he met with many obstacles, several of them inherent in the circumstances.

Once the United States became an Allied country, however, matters were facilitated, and a separate inquiry was set on foot in America, with the result that Captain Bouchardon was handed by the Ministry of War a cablegram which stated that, as the result of an inquiry made by the American police at certain banks, it was clear that various sums, totalling £320,000, were paid in during the year 1916 to accounts in the name of Paul Bolo, living in the Rue de Phalsbourg, Paris, by the Deutsche Bank, Berlin. A large part of this money had already been forwarded to Bolo in Paris through the medium of a French bank. Curiously enough, before Bolo's arrest he had instructed his counsel, Maître Bonzon, who is also defending Turnel, to appeal to M. Painlevé as Minister of War, and therefore as the supreme head of military justice, to cause him either to be released from his eight months' torture or to be brought before the Judges, where he would have the right of public explanation.

M. Painlevé, however, refused to see Maître Bonzon, and the latter thereupon enclosed Bolo's letter to M. Painlevé, with a covering letter of his own, in a registered envelope. In this letter he concluded by warning M. Painlevé that he would soon see the unfortunate consequences that might be entailed by his refusal to see him. Meanwhile, M. Prieux, the special Police Inspector of the Paris Military District, had received orders from M. Bouchardon to inform Bolo that he was formally arrested. M. Prieux went to the Grand Hotel, where Bolo was staying, and where he had been confined to bed for some days, and carried out his instructions, posting two Inspectors in Bolo's room and two at the door, with orders that no one should be allowed to communicate with him. Maître Bonzon then arrived at the hotel and clamoured for admission to his client, which was refused him.

He then went to the Palais de Justice and delivered to M. Bouchardon a letter, signed by Bolo, asking him to interrogate him at the earliest possible moment. M. Bouchardon then granted Maître Bonzon permission to see his client. At about the same time M. Bouchardon, a brother of the accused man, arrived at the Grand Hotel, and, like Maître Bonzon, was first refused admission, but later received permission from M. Bouchardon to visit his brother. In his interview with M. Bouchardon, M. Bouchardon said he refused to believe that his brother could be guilty of the facts alleged against him, adding that if he was guilty he would have to answer to the justice of men and of God.

## POPULAR DEMONSTRATION.

News of the arrest got abroad, and a crowd of some three thousand people assembled outside the hotel, and when accused was brought out on a stretcher and placed in an ambulance there were cries of "A mort le traître! A mort le traître!" Bolo was visibly affected, and tears rolled down his cheeks. There were several rushes from the crowd, but precautions had been taken, and he was driven away to the prison infirmary at Fresnes.

While the arrests and rumours of arrests are disquieting to French opinion, keen satisfaction is felt that the authorities believe they have laid their hands on the source of German propaganda, which would amply account for the periodic outbreaks of pacifism that have made themselves felt in France ever since the outbreak of war.

## A Work of Many Phases

## The New Atlas and

## COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER

Now offered by THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, for a limited time only, at the special Introductory Price, is a many-sided work. Much more than an atlas, it is a mine of information touching almost every phase of this big country called China.

Two sections only are examined here.

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The section of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* devoted to the Provinces supplies a full and accurate account of the economic conditions obtaining in each province.

First, there is a general survey of the position and relations among the wider relations of the whole country at large. Then follows a detailed study of the province in itself. This begins with a consideration of the orography and hydrography, as being, with the climate, the basic factors upon which the resources of the province depend to a very large extent. The mineral resources depend much on the orography, as where there are great plains there are seldom rich mineral deposits; where there are great mountain chains the probabilities are that there are minerals, the winning of which will be of the utmost concern to the economic life of the province.

From a study of the hydrography one may, with considerable certainty, deduce the agricultural and vegetable potentialities of the district; and a study of hydrography and orography together affords a very sound basis, when climate is taken into consideration, for a complete economic survey.

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The same applies to mineral productions, which are treated in the same way.

Much of the data goes into long technical descriptions, but where this is the case the topography is so ordered that it does not interfere with the "ready reference" idea, and all matters are quoted alphabetically. The tables of figures in the studies are invaluable, and represent very careful work.

## Complete Book in Itself

This is, in general outline, the treatment to which each of the Provinces and Outer Territories of China has been subjected in *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China*, and the result is a thorough, uniform and readable study.

Though each province thus presents a complete study in itself, the book gives opportunity for both a more detailed study and for study of the broader

## SECTION I.—General Introduction

THE General Introduction of *The New Atlas and Commercial Gazetteer of China* takes the form of an Academic-Commercial Treatise on China. It equals in length about 60 columns of this paper. Appended are some of the chapters with chief sub-sectional headings—

## (i) The Relation of Geography to Commerce:—

Viewed from the standpoint of Economic Geography and General Development of the Far East.

## (ii) The Relation of Climate to Commerce:—

Showing the Economic Effects of Special Climatic Conditions, with Meteorological Tables and Comparisons of Places in China and Places in Eurasia and other parts of the world.

## (iii) The Relation of Politics to Commerce:—

Showing effect of Government Control of Trade, Public Debts, Foreign Concessions in China, etc.

## (iv) Foreign Intercourse and its Relation to Commerce:—

Reviewed from the earliest approach of foreigners in China, down to China's declaration of war on Germany in 1917.

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Agriculture, Mineral Wealth and Mining Laws, Labour and Industry in China, Engineering, Conservancy Works, Electrical Engineering, etc.

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Public Finance, Foreign Loans, Domestic Loans, Land Tax, The Customs, The Salt Gabelle, Revenue from the Land, Taxes, Currency, Exchange, Banking, Bankruptcy, etc.

## (vii) Trade Possibilities in China, Miscellaneous:—

Facts concerning the Commercial and Industrial Development of China.

## SECTION II.—A Detailed Survey of China

THIS comprehensive Geographical, Economic, and Educational Survey of China and the Outer Territories represents one of the essential features of this great work. In length this section alone approximates that of several geographicals put together, at least 200,000 words, or the extent of three average novels.

This section alone is a complete encyclopedia of China. It is reliable, excellently conceived; what is not of least importance, it is readable.

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## III. The Maps of the Provinces and Territories in English and Chinese.

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relations. A special section on communications provides opportunity for considering local communications in connection with the wider national system, thus bringing the special province into a fuller relation with the whole national life.

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the direct facilities for access to any special province, and what are the routes in which trade centres.

The provincial section stands as a complete book in itself, but brought into relation with other portions of the volume, and especially the two sections just named, it has an amplitude of range that has not been surpassed in any work on China yet published.

## The Cost.

It is obvious that a work of this sort—a volume weighing 24 lbs. containing over 500 pages of high grade paper and with more than 50 lithographed pages in five or more colours—could not have been concluded except at very great expense.

The cost of compilation and production in these times of war prices naturally has been excessive, and in arranging with the compilers, THE FAR EASTERN GEOGRAPHICAL ESTABLISHMENT, to place the work before Early Subscribers at a price Tls. 20 less than the intended publication price, THE NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS was confident from the start that the publication would receive wide distribution.

Our judgement was not misplaced. The advance subscription lists have been swelling steadily since the first announcement in April, and the greater part of the first edition has already been absorbed.

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**PREPARED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)**

FOR	STEAMERS	TO RAIL
MANILA	"YUENBANG" ..	Friday, 23rd Nov. 3 P.M.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG" ..	Saturday, 24th Nov. Noon
SHANGHAI	"WINGBANG" ..	Wed'day, 28th Nov. 12 Night
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" ..	Friday, 30th Nov. 3 P.M.

**CALCUTTA LINE**—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta Calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

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Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	TO
TJITAREM...	JAVA	23rd Nov.	28th Nov.	SHANGHAI
TJIPANAS ...	AMOY	25th Nov.	27th Nov.	JAVA
TJILIWONG...	MOJI	6th Dec.	8th Dec.	MACASSAR
TJIBODAS ...	JAVA & MACASSAR	2nd Dec.	9th Dec.	KOBE

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Next Sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.  
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S.S. "TJIKEMBANG" ... .. 20th December.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

November 22nd, at 11.31.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok. With few exception, pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting. The anti-cyclone is moving eastwards, and is probably central over S. Japan.

The monsoon will be temporarily interrupted to the north of Poochow, but will continue to blow freshly along the coast to the south of that port, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since 1st January, 80.34 inches, against an average of 81.68 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Road ...	{ E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel: —	{ N. winds, strong, moderating.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka {	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... {	The same as No. 1.

23RD NOVEMBER, A.M.						
Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction. Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	8 a.					
Nemuro	6 p.					
Hakodate						
Tokio						
Kobe						
Nagasaki						
Kagoshima						
Osima						
Naha						
Ishijima						
Bonin Island						
Weinaiwei	6 a.	0.5	46	69	SW	2 b
Hankow			46			
Ichang						
Kinkiang						
Changhai		30.34	41	100	ENE	1 b
Shanghai		30.33	50	85	ENE	1 b
Guntau		30.15	60	80	NW	4
Sharp Peak		30.15	60	80	NW	4
Amoy		30.10	63	83	NE	8
Sweow						
Tsinkeu	6 a.	30.19	61	15	E	4
Tai hu		30.11	54			0 b
Tainan		30.07	61			0 b
Moshun		30.05	70		NE	7
Pescadore		30.03	66		N	10
Canton	6 a.	30.17	59	79	NNE	1 b
Hongkong		30.15	64	67	N	2
Gap Rock		30.13			ENE	0
Macao		30.11	69	57	NNW	2
Wuchow	7 a.					
Hoihow						
Pakhoi						
Phu Lien	7 a.	30.15	59	84	ENE	2 b
Tourane		30.23	66		W	4
Cape St. James		30.60	68		W	4
Aparr	6 a.	30.54	73	81	NE	4
Daigapan						
Legaspi		30.88	72	93		0
Tacloban		28.84	75	99	ENE	2
Iloilo		28.87	75	91	N	3
Surigao		28.79	75	94	N	0
Guam		30.19	68	73		2
Labuan	6 a.	30.19	78	95	SW	4

**T. E. CLAXTON, Director.**

1. **BAROMETR.** reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. **TEMPERATURE,** in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. **HUMIDITY,** in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. **DIRECTION OF WIND,** to two points.
5. **FORCE OF WIND,** according to Beaufort Scale.
6. **STATE OF WEATHER,** by blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, gloomy, hazy, lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, a squall, rain, snow, or thunder; visibility, a mile (with feet) in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.				
Hongkong Observatory, November 22nd.				
	Previous On Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.15	30.14	30.01	—
Temperature ...	61	62	69	—
Humidity ...	87	87	82	—
Wind Direction ...	East	ENE	SE	—
Force ...	3	3	—	—
Weather ...	c	c	—	—
Rain ...	—	—	—	—


Highest open-air Temperature on 21st 63°  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd 63°

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE						
From 13th to 19th November						
HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.		
Days of Week.	Days of Month.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	H'kong Mean Time.	Height.	
Fri.	13	h 3 m.	ft. 11.	h 4 m.	ft. 1.	
		5 30 a.	5 6	11 5 a.	4	
Satur.	14	h 5 3.	ft. 9.	h 11 31.	ft. 2.	
		5 7 a.	6 2			
Sun.	15	h 6 22.	ft. 8.	h 12 3.	ft. 3.	
		6 41 a.	6 7	12 12 a.	3	
Mon.	16	h 7 47.	ft. 6.	h 1 34.	ft. 4.	
		7 14 a.	7 2	1 49 a.	5	
Tues.	17	h 7 43.	ft. 7.	h 1 14.	ft. 3.	
		7 7 a.	7 7	1 24 a.	3	
Wed.	18	h 9 45.	ft. 5.	h 2 37.	ft. 1.	
		9 24 a.	5 0	2 47 a.	1	
Thurs.	19	h 10 35.	ft. 4.	h 3 35.	ft. 1.	
		9 16 a.	3	3 23 a.	3	

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**DAPIER JOHNSTONES'S  
SQUARE  
BOTTLE WHISKY.**

**DAPIER JOHNSTONES'S**



**SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY**

**\$30 per case.**

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**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,**  
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[33]

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**DAI NIPPON**

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

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**THERAPION No. 3**  
FOR THE TREATMENT OF ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE

**THERAPION**



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FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 24th Nov., 3 P.M.
HOIHOW, PAHOI and HAIPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 25th Nov., 9 A.M.
TIENSIN	"HUIHOW"	On 26th Nov., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 29th Nov., 3 P.M.

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
to	Leave Hong Kong	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917
Colombo	10th Nov.			

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Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

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CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

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STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong	Leave Suez	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
	about	about	about	about
The Intermediate	Service to	Temporarily	Suspended.	

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SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE and NIKKO MARU (FRIDAY, 14th Dec., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Takeda, 9.00

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 23rd Dec., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Totsuka, 2.00

SHANGHAI, KOBE and BENTEN MARU (SATURDAY, 1st Dec., at 11 A.M.)  
YOKOHAMA Capt. Yamamoto, 8.00

Kobe and TOTOMI MARU (SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 11 A.M.)  
Capt. Araki, 8.00

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
SHUNTO MARU	22,000	FRI., 23rd Nov.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	FRI., 7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	WED., 19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 31st Dec.
TENYO MARU	23,000	WED., 11th Jan.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	WED., 23rd Jan.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Persia Maru" call call at Shanghai.

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TIOUMA via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MEXICO MARU" ... MONDAY, 10th Dec., at 3 P.M.  
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 12th Dec., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports, including at intermediate ports in Japan. One land cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay, calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAIYO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 25th Nov., at 10 A.M.  
"JOSHIN MARU" ... TUESDAY, 27th Nov., at 8 A.M.  
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 2nd Dec., at 10 A.M.

These Formosan Line will arrive so call depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be kept.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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